Capt. John Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for regulating the *Military Eſtabliſhment* of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the commiſſioned officers herein after mentioned, and the number of one thouſand two hundred and ſixteen non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, ſhall be raiſed for the ſervice of the United States, for the period of three years, unleſs they ſhould previouſly by law be diſcharged.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commiſſioned officers and privates aforeſaid, ſhall, at the time of their inliſtments reſpectively, be able bodied men, not under five feet ſix inches in height without ſhoes, nor under the age of eighteen, nor above the age of forty-ſix years.

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioned officers herein after mentioned, and the ſaid non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, ſhall be formed into one regiment of infantry, to conſiſt of three battallions, and one battallion of artillery. The regiment of infantry to be compoſed of one Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, three Majors, three Adjutants, three Quarter Maſters, one Paymaſter, one Surgeon, two Surgeon's Mates, and twelve companies, each of which will conſiſt of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Enſign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, ſixty-ſix privates and two Muſicians. The battalion of Artillery ſhall be compoſed of one Major Commandant, one Adjutant, one Quarter Maſter, one Pay Maſter, one Surgeon's Mate, and four companies, each of which ſhall conſiſt of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Serjeants, four Corporals, ſixty ſix privates and two Muſicians. *Provided always*, that the Adjutants, Quarter Maſters, and Pay Maſters ſhall be appointed from the line of ſubalterns of the aforeſaid corps reſpectively.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States may from time to time appoint one or two Inſpectors, as to him ſhall ſeem meet, to inſpect the ſaid troops, who ſhall alſo muſter the ſame, and each of whom ſhall receive the like pay and ſubſiſtence as a Captain, and be allowed ten dollars per month for forage.

And be it further enacted, That the troops aforeſaid ſhall receive for their ſervices, the following enumerated monthly rates of pay, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, ſixty dollars: Major Commandant of Artillery, forty five dollars: Majors, forty dollars: Captains thirty dollars: Lieutenants, twenty two dollars: Enſigns, eighteen dollars: Surgeons, thirty dollars: Surgeon's Mates, twenty four dollars: Serjeants, five dollars: Corporals, four dollars: Privates three dollars: ſenior Muſician, in each battalion of infantry, and in the battalion of artillery, five dollars: Muſicians, three dollars. *Provided always*, that the ſums herein after ſpecified ſhall be deducted from the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, ſtipulated as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes of forming a fund for clothing and hoſpital ſtores. From the monthly pay of each Serjeant and ſenior Muſician, there ſhall be deducted for uniform clothing, the ſum of one dollar and forty cents, and the farther ſum of ten cents for hoſpital ſtores; and from the monthly pay of each Corporal, for uniform clothing, one dollar and fifteen cents, and the farther ſum of ten cents for hoſpital ſtores; and from the monthly pay of each Private and Muſician, for uniform clothing, the ſum of ninety cents, and the farther ſum of ten cents for hoſpital ſtores.

And be it further enacted, That the ſubalterns who may be appointed to act as adjutants, ſhall each receive for the ſame, in addition to their regimental pay, ten dollars per month, and quarter and pay-maſters ſo appointed each five dollars per month.

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioned officers aforeſaid ſhall receive for their daily ſubſiſtence, the following number of rations of proviſions, to wit, lieutenant-colonel commandant, ſix; a major, four; a captain three; a lieutenant, two; an enſign, two; a ſurgeon, three; a ſurgeon's mate, two, or money in lieu thereof, at the option of the ſaid officers, at the contract price at the poſts reſpectively where the rations ſhall become due.

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioned officers herein after deſcribed ſhall receive monthly the following enumerated ſums, inſtead of forage: Lieutenant Colonels Commandant twelve dollars: major commandant of artillery, majors and ſurgeon each ten dollars, ſurgeon's-mates each ſix dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every non-commiſſioned officer private and muſician, aforeſaid ſhall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing: one hat or helmet, one coat, one veſt, two pair of woolen, and two pair of linen overalls, four pair of ſhoes, four ſhirts, two pair of ſocks, one blanket, one ſtock and claſp, and one pair of buckles.

And be it further enacted, That every non-commiſſioned officer, private and muſician aforeſaid ſhall receive daily the following rations of proviſions, or the value thereof: One pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, one pound of bread or flour, half a gill of rum, or brandy, or whiſkey, or the value thereof at the contract price where the ſame ſhall become due, and at the rate of one quart of ſalt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap and one pound of candles to every hundred rations.

And be it further enacted, That if any commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned, private or muſician aforeſaid, ſhall be wounded or diſabled while in the line of his duty in public ſervice, he ſhall be placed on the liſt of the invalids of the United States, at ſuch rate of pay, and under ſuch regulations as ſhall be directed by the Preſident of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, That the rate of compenſation for ſuch wounds or diſabilities, ſhall never exceed for the higheſt diſability, half the monthly pay received by any commiſſioned officer, at the time of being ſo wounded or diſabled; and that the rate of compenſation to non-commiſſioned officers privates and muſicians, ſhall never exceed five dollars per month: *And provided alſo*, That all inferior diſabilities ſhall intitle the perſons ſo diſabled to receive only a ſum in proportion to the higheſt diſability.

And be it further enacted, That every commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer, private and muſician aforeſaid, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I. A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to ſerve them honeſtly and faithfully againſt all their enemies or oppoſers whomſoever, and to obſerve and obey the orders of the Preſident of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules of war."

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians aforeſaid, ſhall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as far as the ſame may be applicable to the Conſtitution of the United States, or by ſuch rules and articles as may hereafter by law be eſtabliſhed.

And be it further enacted, That the "Act for recognizing and adapting to the Conſtitution of the United States, the eſtabliſhment of the troops raiſed under the reſolves of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

Provided always, That the non-commiſſioned officers and privates continued and engaged under the aforeſaid act of the twenty-ninth day of September, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and who ſhall decline to re-inliſt under the eſtabliſhment made by this act, ſhall be diſcharged whenever the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct the ſame. *Provided further*, That the whole number of non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, in the ſervice of the United States at any one time, either by virtue of this act, or by virtue of the aforeſaid act, paſſed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall not exceed the number of one thouſand two hundred and ſixteen.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpoſe of aiding the troops now in ſervice, or to be raiſed by this act, in protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States, the Preſident is hereby authorized to call into ſervice from time to time ſuch part of the militia of the States reſpectively, as he may judge neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that their pay and ſubſiſtence while in ſervice, be the ſame as the pay and ſubſiſtence of the troops above-mentioned, and they ſhall be ſubject to the rules and articles of war.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, APRIL THE THIRTIETH 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1790.

The propoſition for aſſuming the State debts under conſideration.

MR. HARTLEY. I am, as at preſent informed, for the aſſumption, but under certain terms, or diſtinctions; and in this ſtage of the buſineſs I wiſh to explain myſelf in a few words.

The thirteen colonies (now ſtates) united in a common defence, and afterwards declared themſelves independent and ſovereign ſtates. Quotas were fixed for each ſtate, by different reſolutions of Congreſs, and which they ought to have paid: but when, from the ſeats of war, one or more ſtates may have been obliged to expend more than ſuch quotas in the common cauſe, certainly the other ſtates became debtors for ſo much.

The war was carried on very unequally, raging with more violence in ſome parts of the United States than in others; and of courſe ſome ſtates may have experienced more miſery and diſtreſs than others, and have been forced to greater exertions. South-Carolina has ſome merit: She has incurred a large debt. The inhabitants of Pennſylvania have been taxed deep, for many years, to ſink her ſhare of the national debt: Nay, the exertions of that ſtate, in the two laſt years of the war, were ſo great as to furniſh the moſt efficient means for the ſupport of it. Her citizens have been ſince diſtreſſed with taxes: I wiſh, if poſſible, to give them relief.

Quotas, as I have ſaid, were fixed upon the ſeveral ſtates. Thoſe quotas, which were perhaps as juſt as any that could be deviſed, ſhould be regarded; and, where the requiſitions were not complied with, the delinquent ſtates are debtors and would be charged. The accounts ſhould be balanced, and due credit be given to the creditor ſtates; and a plan ſuch as offered by the Secretary in his firſt report, or ſome other one, might be adopted to diſcharge them gradually.

I think it prudent and political that both ſorts of debts ſhould be aſſumed, they being contracted in the common cauſe.

Sir, I ſaid I was for the aſſumption, but in the mode of payment I am for diſtinctions. The debts of the United States, and for which certificates were given, are debts in ſtrict contract: the debts of the ſeveral ſtates are equitable claims, or, I will ſay, juſt claims, but in ſound policy ſhould be placed in a ſecond degree.

In the adminiſtration of property, according to the Engliſh law, diſtinctions are often made in the payment of debts of different kinds: thoſe of ſtrict contract are preferred to thoſe of an inferior ſort, and if there is a deficiency of effects the loſs falls upon the laſt. I truſt there will be no deficiency here; but let us, for a moment, ſuppoſe the worſt. And I would obſerve here, that for the firſt we have complete means in our power; for the other, we have the riſing greatneſs of America, and perhaps ſufficient reſources, but which would perhaps be imprudent or oppreſſive to call them forth at preſent.

I am for the aſſumption; I am for a complete proviſion in the former, and for taking reaſonable ſteps for the gradual diſcharge of the latter.

I ſhall, however, object to ſome articles adopted in the committee, as well as to ſeveral articles of means pointed out in both reports, as they ſtrongly operate againſt the manufactures and intereſts of the ſeveral ſtates, and are contrary to the genius of the people.

Mr. JACKSON ſaid it was granted that it was intended there ſhould be a general treaſury, and that the charges for the common defence ſhould be defrayed therefrom. He likewiſe granted that thoſe charges of the particular ſtates, which had been ſo incurred, were on an equality with the debts of the Continent; but many of the ſtate charges were not of that nature, and where they were he thought the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Williamſon) had proved to the Houſe yeſterday that they had been transferred. It was a fact that the individual ſtates had aſſumed them and made them their own. Many of the ſtates had provided for them, and in thoſe proviſions had ſunk part of thoſe debts.

Some gentlemen had advanced that there was no difference in the debt, and that it would not be exaggerated by the aſſumption propoſed. He begged leave to differ from them, and to ſuppoſe, that an accumulation would take place. If the debt is aſſumed he believed if it was contemplated to ſuffer the unliquidated accounts to be brought to a ſettlement; this has been declared by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sedgwick) who has ſpoken ſo ſtrenuouſly in favor of the meaſure. Can this houſe be partial and ſay that we will give this privilege to Maſſachuſetts, and not to Georgia? At preſent the limitation to claims in ſeveral of the ſtates is expired, and the citizens are contented: But if this aſſumption takes place, and the door is again opened, is it not the duty of thoſe citizens, who are to be ſaddled with thoſe debts, to bring forward their claims; and is it not the intereſts of the reſpective ſtates to ſupport them? It will become juſt and neceſſary to have all thoſe dormant claims liquidated.

It has been ſaid by ſeveral gentlemen, that it will be more in the power of Congreſs to compel a regularity of taxes, and to remove the inconveniences of individual ſtates. He agreed as to the power, Congreſs could lay a direct or other tax as ſhe pleaſed, but the inconveniences would be much greater than if laid by the individual ſtates. To ſome ſtates an exciſe would be agreeable; to other ſtates, not in the habit of exciſe, it would be the moſt diſagreeable tax. It will be ſo in the ſouthern ſtates, whilſt in the northern and eaſtern ſtates it might be preferred. Some ſtates are in the habit of poll taxes, which are odious in many others, and we find by the eaſtern papers that direct taxes would be much complained of there. Some of thoſe papers congratulate the farmers that they will have no direct tax to pay. Had not the individual ſtates then better be anſwerable for, and pay thoſe debts? Cannot they lay a tax on exciſe where exciſe is agreeable—a poll tax where that is the cuſtom—and direct taxes where they have been habitual. The direct tax, I will venture to affirm, would be preferred to the Southward. If Congreſs take this buſineſs on themſelves, they cannot do this: The tax muſt be uniform, and of one nature. A general plan muſt be taken up, which will be unequal and oppreſſive.

An inference was drawn yeſterday on a man in private life, who would not pay part of his debts, becauſe he knew not the amount of the whole of his debts. He would aſk what would be ſaid in private life of a man who, to keep his neighbor in ſubjection, would monopolize his debts. This appeared to him to be ſimilar to the preſent caſe. Many of the ſtates were averſe to Congreſs taking up their debts, and if thoſe ſtates (for there is no knowing at preſent whether they are debtors or creditors) ſhould fall in arrears, they certainly will be at the mercy of the union. He believed the caſe he had ſtated would be generally cenſured as deviating from principles which were right in private life. He knew no difference why it ſhould not be ſo in public life. Here the houſe were tampering with the citizens, and debts they had nothing to do with, becoming aſſignees of the ſtate creditors, and there was no knowing what the union might do at a future day.

It has been advanced on the ſubject of impoſt, that conſumption depended on numbers: This he did not agree to. The conſumption, as it ſtruck his mind, depended on habit. Thus for inſtance, the Northern ſtates, although poſſeſſed of greater numbers, conſumed leſs than the Southern, becauſe they were in the habit of their own manufactures. The Southern ſtates had no manufactures, and conſumed chiefly foreign articles.

The conſumption cannot be judged of by the importation at any particular port, as Philadelphia or New York; for in thoſe parts a great proportion of foreign articles is again ſhipped for other ports; and ſome of the ſouthern ports are almoſt ſupplied in this manner. However vaſt then the revenue which ſome States are ſuppoſed to contribute, that revenue is paid by the conſuming States; impoſt will then bear harder on the ſouthern States than direct taxes.

But, ſir, ſuppoſe, as the gentlemen expreſs themſelves, there will be no accumulation, let us examine how it is propoſed we ſhall provide for this aſſumption. Salt is one article from which this revenue is to be drawn. This, ſir, has been complained of by many of the gentlemen who have ſpoke in favor of the aſſumption, and will be very illy reliſhed by many of the States. Another article of revenue has been declared of little value by the gentleman from North-Carolina; and although he has been anſwered by the gentleman from South-Carolina, yet there appears no certainty. The gentleman from South-Carolina, if the gentleman from North-Carolina has erred, has exaggerated too much the other way. Another principal article of revenue is that of manufactured tobacco, and by which the Secretay propoſes to draw a large amount of dollars. But, ſir, if we look to the petition on the table, from the manufacturers of that article, I think that they clearly prove we may not expect a ſhilling from it. I have the higheſt reſpect for the Secretary's abilities; but when the opinions of thoſe who carry on this manufacture, and ought to know, are placed in competition, I muſt confeſs I am led to give my ſanction to the latter. Thoſe, however, are the funds the Secretary has provided for this aſſumption; and I am led to believe all the

funds in contemplation are in his report. If then we find the articles he values will not produce the revenue, is it not better to let the measure rest until we see the means to accomplish it. Ought we not to be satisfied of the provision? Gentlemen have argued that we should fund first, and look for the means afterwards. What, he would ask, would be said of the man who, in private life, would run thirty or forty thousand pounds in debt, and after that seek the means of paying it? Would this satisfy his creditors? Yet this was similar to the present case. Sir, let us calculate this business not from theory, but experience. Let us know the amount and the means, and then if I conceive it for the general interest it shall have my sanction.

The gentleman has enumerated the state collectors, which will be requisite if the states continue the powers of taxation. I would ask him if Congress will not require double that number, two to one, if they take the power, and an army at their back, if the tax should be disagreeable. This tax must be rendered pleasing to the people, and notwithstanding the fiat of this house, if the people say it will not be so, we shall find our fiat of little benefit. In some of the states it will be disagreeable, at any rate, and they will not suffer the money to be again taken from their pockets where they have already contributed; Besides, let us consider the time and expence a continental arrangement will make necessary; take it in any sense and it will be found improper.

A gentleman has interpreted the amendment from North-Carolina to be, that Congress shall not compel her to pay twenty shillings in the pound. This he thought uncharitable, and that the gentleman should have looked to our own body first—to Congress. He would ask if Congress had paid her 20s in the pound? If her soldiers, and other creditors, had been so honorably dealt with? He was sorry it would not be found the case, and North-Carolina ought therefore to be let alone on this head. For his part he construed the amendment as diametrically opposed to the assumption, and he would leave it to the committee if it was policy to adopt the measure even on this single consideration. A bare majority, if the measure was carried, was all to be expected, and he would ask if this bare majority was to satisfy that state, or if her citizens would be satisfied with it. Suppose it carried by this majority, and they would not submit, was it intended to reduce them to obedience by force? Was this a language for freemen? He supposed not, reconcile them to the measure, bring forward your funds, shew them they are not to be oppressed, and you will accomplish the business much easier.

With respect to a settlement, it was the interest of the state he came from to procure one; but he despaired of it. He would venture to predict, if the assumption took place, a settlement would never be procured: nay, the Secretary himself had not contemplated it in his report as an event which would certainly take place: for he says, after finding out the mode eventually to be adopted, that the second or final success must depend upon the first; but suppose this settlement, have the arguments of the gentlemen answered the objections to the justice of the measure in taxing the citizens (of the states which have sunk those debts) twice over? For suppose them continental or state debts, still the injustice remains: if the former, the citizens have sunk their proportion of the continental debts, and therefore ought not to be taxed again: if considered as state debts, as they have been taxed for their own state debts, they ought not to be taxed for the debts of other states.

The gentleman last up (Mr. Hartley) has mentioned the quotas of the different states, and that they should be regarded; this he believed would not be the case if the assumption took place. The rule of apportionment, for instance, for Georgia, was at the rate of one ninetieth of the whole debts; she would pay the assumption agreeable to the rates of representation, which would be three parts of sixty-five of the whole debts. He thought it could not be injurious to postpone the assumption at the present day, and hoped it would not at any rate take place the present session.

Mr. Moore. I rise to answer my colleague (Mr. Bland) He has mentioned, as one of the reasons which has determined him to vote in favor of the assumption, that the representation of Virginia in their state legislature is unequal; from which circumstance he appears to think it is not prudent to trust them with making provision for the payment of their state debts. He says the weight of property is in the eastern part of the state; the weight of legislative influence is from the western. He yesterday mentioned an instance in which the weight and influence of the western part of the state had occasioned a great deal of clamour and uneasiness. The case he mentioned, is the act passed in that state authorising British creditors to sue for and recover the debts contracted previous to the war. Has the ground of complaint been, that the state has refused to pay a debt which was contracted by individuals? Or was it because they have complied with the treaty? If either of those are grievances, they are such as will not be redressed by this house. A compliance with the treaty was frequently recommended by Congress before the law passed; the present Congress have concurred in the measure; I believe it meets with the approbation of every member within these walls; I think it must meet with the approbation of every disinterested mind throughout the continent. Sir, I cannot consider it as a grievance. If the observation of my colleague has any weight, it goes to prove that the state cannot be safely trusted with the power of legislation in any case, and that the whole power ought to be vested in Congress.

My colleague has said, that the greater part of the certificates are in the hands of citizens in the eastern part of the State; that their militia have been oftener called into service; they have furnished provisions in a greater proportion than the western: and he is afraid that the weight and influence of the western part of the State will prevent their being equitably redeemed. Sir, I believe supplies to the army have been furnished by the western part of the state, in proportion to their property; I believe my colleague will not say that any militia in the State have more cheerfully served their country; I think they have not been wanting in patriotism, in zeal or exertions. But I will refer him to an act of the legislature of Virginia, that will show the injustice of adopting the measure in a more forcible point of view:—

The legislature of Virginia passed a law, I think, four or five years ago, laying a duty on imports to be paid in certificates. The importer had the alternative of paying one-fourth or 1-5th of the sum in specie. Every citizen in the state, I believe, considered this as the only mode by which they were ever to be paid; they never contemplated any other provision for the purposes. Under the influence of a law of the state, they have sold them to the merchants for one fifth of the nominal sum. They will be called on, by the proposition now before us, to pay the entire sum with interest: This I consider as an injustice to the citizens of every part of the state. I hope he will not be disposed to encounter those inconveniences from any ill founded apprehensions of the state legislature doing injustice.

Another reason he has displayed is, that numbers of the citizens have emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, N. Carolina and Georgia. It would be unjust that the remaining citizens should pay the debt, so far as respect Kentucky. This reason will equally apply to Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, and other states. No more than one-third of the citizens of Kentucky are from Virginia. But, sir, it is well known that more have come into than have removed from Virginia: When the seat of government was under discussion, it was often mentioned that their members were considerably increased: I then thought my colleague concurred in the opinion and considered it as an undeniable truth. Sir, I need only refer him to the returns of the militia; to prove that the numbers have increased; and from their increase in number they will pay the debt with more ease.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen think it improper to point out particular instances in which the operation of the proposition will be injurious; I confess I am obliged, in order to make up my mind to consider its consequences; how far states, how far individuals will be injured. Gentlemen I think it ought to be considered in a national point of view.

He has said he is not surprized that the members from the western part of the state should be opposed to the assumption of the state debts. The conclusion intended, I suppose, is, that they are influenced by the interest of the particular part of the state. Sir, if he had considered the situation of that country, he would easily have seen (especially Kentucky) that to assume the debts would be in favor of them. No part of the duties proposed by the Secretary will be paid by the citizens. They will feel no part of the burthen; but if they are not assumed, they must pay their proportion by a tax.

I suppose they mean that some great, some important national advantage is to be acquired by it; that it ought to be contemplated in this view. In my opinion no expedient will be so effectual, towards giving the government permanency as a strict adherence to justice; nothing will tend so much to secure national advantage or importance. A worthy member from South-Carolina has enumerated the services rendered by the citizens of that state; I know, sir, they have rendered important services; I know they were oppressed during the war: But they were not the only men who participated in those difficulties. The militia of North-Carolina and Virginia were also engaged. Two of the instances he mentions proves to my mind, fully the injustice of our assuming the state debts: The battle of Kings-mountain and the Cowpens.

The militia of Virginia and North-Carolina were engaged in both those. Indeed, if I am not altogether wrong informed, and I think I am not, my information is such as I can rely on, that of King's Mountain was wholly fought by the militia of Virginia and North-Carolina; at the Cowpens the same militia composed the greater part of the troops. The gentleman says they have ever been paid. How were the militia of Virginia paid? Sir, I remember drawing the pay, the sixty-pence per day, for some of those militia, in state paper money, when depreciated 4, 5, or 600 for one. Is it just that the militia from Virginia who have been thus paid (and I believe they have been generally paid in this manner) should now be called on to pay (those of South-Carolina who have not been paid the principal, but have received the interest) the full amount of their claims in specie? I think it would be glaringly unjust. Sir, although I have confined my observations to a comparison of those two states, I think a similar injustice will take place in some degree through all the states.

Had this assumption taken place immediately after the war, it would have been more just. I believe some of the states, by their extraordinary exertions, have incurred a debt exceeding their just proportion; but there has been as great an inequality in the exertions of states to pay those debts. Sir, I have seen a law of South-Carolina, directing the emission of two or three hundred thousand pounds in paper money, to be loaned to such of those of her citizens as would mortgage lands for the repayment of the principal, and six per cent. interest: On their having first submitted their title papers to examination, and their lands to a fair valuation, they were entitled to one third of its value in the new emitted money on mortgage. If I am not mistaken in this law, or its operation, and I think I am not, although I mention it from a very imperfect recollection, the taxes collected in that state have not been applied to the payment of the debts contracted during the war, but have been diverted into a different channel; they have been applied to the discharge of this new created debt; and in the year 1791, the state will receive into her treasury the sum loaned to her citizens, with six per cent. interest. Sir, my colleague, some time ago, moved that the certificates which were redeemed, and in the the possession of the states, should be funded in the same manner as those in the possession of individuals:—this was rejected. I suppose it is not in contemplation with gentlemen to prohibit states from becoming purchasers hereafter, and funding agreeable to the proposition now before us. What will be the comparative situation of the state of South-Carolina and Virginia? The one having paid a considerable share of her debt, is to have no credit. The other having paid no part, or very little, is to be aided by the other states in making the payment, whilst she lodges in her treasury the amount of five years taxes. This has not the appearance of justice. Sir, I think the present question may be reduced to this—Shall we suspend or delay the justice due to two states, for there are only two who complain? Or shall we do an immediate act of injustice to others? Sir, gentlemen appear to be fully agreed to pay whatever balances may appear due on a final settlement of accounts. Is it not better to delay justice to some states, when they have every assurance of redress? Sir, when I consider the question in this view, I find no room for hesitating in my mind. I am clear for rejecting the proposition.

Mr. Wadsworth. I confess Sir, I almost begin to despair of the assumption of the State debts, and with that I shall despair of the national government. As it is the fashion to hold up to view the interest of particular States. I shall according to custom, offer some observations respecting the State of Connecticut. At the beginning of the war we were out of debt, and our funds were in such a situation, as enabled us to advance 50,000 dollars for the exigencies of the war; the paper money received by that State, for this sum from Congress, did not nett half that amount. At the close of the war, Connecticut owed nearly 4,000,000 of dollars; she has sunk about half that amount by excise and direct taxes, principally by the latter; she has no debt but what was incurred by the war, (except about 8000 dollars) and what remains to be paid was for National and State defence. To the officers and soldiers of the Continental army, she has paid and owes more than two million of dollars, a sum considerably greater than her present debt. When the Quarter Master and Commissary General owed in Connecticut 640 thousand dollars, and had neither money or credit, the State assumed that sum, which is part of the present debt; in most other States, these debts were cancelled by a final settlement of a Continental Commissioner, and are no otherways distinguished from State debts: the State of Connecticut has long since had its accounts against the union examined, by a Commissioner, who rejected every doubtful charge, and yet there remains nearly 8,000,000 of dollars ballance, after deducting every shilling the Continent had advanced the State. I consider the debt of the State of Connecticut now due, as a real Continental debt, of the most meritorious class, nor can I easily persuade myself, to provide funds for the other Continental debts, and leave the citizens of Connecticut to groan under a direct tax (their only resource) to pay a debt which they do not owe, but as sureties for the Continent; we have been sometimes told, when the interest of a particular State was in question, that if we did not comply with her wishes, she would throw herself into the arms of some foreign power, I will not say this of Connecticut, there is no power but the United States with whom we wish for connection; no foreign power is our neighbor; we are firmly attached to the union, but a direct heavy tax for the debts of the union, will be felt as unjust and oppressive, and may rouse the hardy spirits of the Northern and Eastearn freemen to a conduct incompatible with the peace, safety and happiness of the general government.

An argument has been drawn against the assumption from petitions on your table (mr. Chairman); the petition of the Tobacconists has been mentioned in particular: if we are to admit petitions as arguments against a measure, we may as well give up all idea of laying any tax whatever; for I believe it will be granted that no tax can be proposed, which may not be petitioned against.

I beg leave to remind gentlemen, of a petition presented the last session from a body of men, who, considered in relation to the community at large, are of ten times the consequence that the small body of Tobacconists are however respectable in themselves, I refer to the petition from the Distillers and Importers of molasses, their petition was not noticed; the tax was laid, and is now collected, the petitioners see their error and are satisfied.

The duty on Salt has been mentioned, the duty laid last session, was objected to, but Salt was never so low in price, and if the proposed duty is laid, it will then be cheaper than it has been on an average, for seven years past, to my knowledge. Gentlemen have contended that the measure is so important, that its adoption ought to be by the voice of a large majority, a bare majority will not satisfy our constituents; however desirable this may be, public bodies are often most divided upon the most interesting subjects, and if this idea is to prevail, there is an end of the great principle of a republican government, that the majority is to govern. On this principle, if a majority should decide against the assumption, I should think it my duty patiently to submit to the determination. We hear much upon the subject of general duties, that they fall heaviest upon the Southern States; they are not manufacturers, and a great consumption of luxuries takes place among the people in those states. Mr. Wadsworth asserted that the consumption of luxuries is much greater in the Eastern and Northern states; and stated a variety of particulars to prove the assertion; he appealed to the Sourthern gentlemen, who had travelled into the middle and Northern states for its truth.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been faulted on account of its calculations; and the article respecting the Post Office has been mentioned—Mr. Wadsworth read that part of the report, and observed—Here we have the opinion of the Post-Master, and not a calculation of the Secretary. If there is an error it is only in opinion—and the Secretary is not accountable for it.—The opinion however appears to me to over rate the proceeds of the department upon the present plan—I do not however conceive that the estimate over rates what may be derived from this source—seven eights of what may be produced from the Post-Office is lost by letters being sent by private conveyance and under franks—under proper regulations I have no doubt but a larger sum than that mentioned by the Post-Master-General may be realized.—Mr. Wadsworth concluded by saying that in every view of the subject the justice and policy of the measure, in making a continental provision for these debts is so apparent that he could not but hope the affirmative of the question would be adopted.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

The house receded from their amendments to the bill for the government South of the Ohio, which had been disagreed to by the Senate—they also agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the mitigation or remission of forfeitures and penalties accruing in certain cases under the revenue laws.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have passed a bill prescribing the mode of authenticating the acts, records and proceedings of the several States.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the collection of the additional duties on Wine, Rum, &c. as proposed by the late resolutions of the house. The said bill was read a first time and laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate, for extending the judiciary laws of the United States to the State of North Carolina, was read a second time.

The house resolved itself into a committee and made further progress in the bill for adjusting and settling the claims of the Baron Steuben.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of tonnage duty collected in each of the States between the first day of September and the first day of January last; distinguishing the foreign from the domestic tonnage.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

A very long memorial of Nathaniel Twining was read—praying further compensation for the transportation of the mail in 1787.

Mr. Stone of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for funding the public debt of the United States—which bill was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day on Wednesday next.—100 copies were ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of William Frederick de Steuben.

The clause which proposes an annuity of 2706 dollars during life was further discussed—sundry amendments were proposed to the bill—some of which were withdrawn, and others negatived, it was at length agreed to in Committee without alteration. This bill was opposed in its progress by Mr. Williamson, Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Steele, Mr. White, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Seney, Mr. Sinnickson and Mr. Stone—and supported by Mr. Smith [S. C.] Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Vining, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Clymer.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the Judiciary laws of the United States, to the State of North-Carolina, some amendments were agreed to, and several clauses added to the bill; the Committee then rose and reported the same; the House acceded to these amendments.

Mr. Bland after stating to the House, that in consequence of obtaining (as is supposed) a surreptitious copy from a public office, of the names of officers and soldiers in the Virginia and North-Carolina lines, of the late army, to whom arrears of pay were ordered to be made by a law passed the last session of Congress, some persons had fraudulently procured assignments of pay, for a consideration much below their value. He therefore moved a resolution to prevent the frauds' taking place; in the following words viz. Resolved, that the Secretary at war, be, and he is hereby directed to cause accurate lists to be forthwith published in the News Papers of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, of all the officers and soldiers, who are intitled to receive certain arrears of pay, due to the lines of the army of the said States, for which money was granted and appropriated by Congress, at their last session; and that the payment be made to the said officers and soldiers, or where dead, to their legal representatives, under the same regulations as have been adopted for the payment of Invalid pensioners, in pursuance of an Act passed at the last ses-

ſion of Congreſs, entitled "an Act, providing "for the payment of the Invalid penſioners of "the United States," and that no claim of any aſſignee, under any transfer or power to receive the ſame be admitted, as valid to entitle any perſon to receive any part of the ſaid arrears of pay, due to the officers or ſoldiers of the ſaid lines, except as aforeſaid.

This motion was committed to Mr. Bland, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Burke.

The bill for adjuſting and ſatisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben, as reported by the Committee of the whole, was taken up by the Houſe. An amendment tantamount to a ſubſtitute for the whole bill, was moved by Mr. Boudinot; which propoſed the payment of 7000 dollars, and an annuity of 1500 dollars during life, to commence from the firſt of January 1790; a motion was made, and carried to ſtrike out 1500 dollars, to leave the ſum blank.

The motion for ſtriking out the firſt part of the bill, in order to admit this amendment, was determined by ayes and noes as follows.

Ayes, Meſſieurs Aſh, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Contee, Floyd, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Livermore, Moore, Mulenberg, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, White, Williamſon. 28.

Noes, Meſſieurs, Ames, Benſon, Bland, Burke, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Gale, Griffin, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Madiſon, Page, Scott, Smith (S. C.) Vining, Wynkoop, 21.

The amendment was put, and agreed to. Sundry other amendments conſequent on this took place. It was then ordered that the biil be engroſſed for a third reading, on monday next.

Report of the Committee, on the petition of James Price, was read, which was, that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

The memorial of N. Twining, was referred to Mr. Lee, Vining and Mr. Burke. Adjourned till monday.

THE TABLET.

No. CXII.

"Remove the excreſcences of affectation, faſhion, party and paſſion, and man will of himſelf ſubſide into common ſenſe."

WHEN a perſon has diſcretion enough not to expoſe his follies, there is no fear of his moving with ſome reputation in almoſt any ſphere of life. Various motives prompt men to aſſume a part, to which their talents are not well adapted; and it is not to be wondered at, that ſo many waſte their abilities while they purſue the dictates of paſſion and caprice. Men do not ſo often miſcarry from a defect of capacity as from a miſapplication of it. Common ſenſe does not require any great portion of intellects. It conſiſts rather in a proper exerciſe of moderate abilities. Brilliant talents are uſually connected with ſuch ſtrong foibles that they prove of little real value to the poſſeſſor, or to the reſt of mankind.

The greateſt men are often fools in certain inſtances, and at certain times. The violence of the imagination leads them into abſurdities, while their reaſoning powers are clear and perfect. We imagine wrong much more frequently than we reaſon wrong. Mr. Locke in his eſſay on the human underſtanding obſerves; "that madmen do not appear to have loſt their faculty of reaſoning; but having joined together ſome ideas very wrongly, they miſtake them for truths, and err as men who argue right from wrong principles. Thus you ſhall ſee a diſtracted man fancying himſelf a King, with a right inference require ſuitable attendance, reſpect and obedience; others who have fancied themſelves made of glaſs, have uſed the caution neceſſary to preſerve their brittle bodies. Hence it comes to paſs that a man who is very ſober, and of a right underſtanding in every thing elſe, may in one particular be as frantic as any in Bedlam."

Common ſenſe, though it is partly a negative kind of wiſdom, is very eſſential in carrying a man through the world with honor or ſafety. The fineſt parts are no ſecurity againſt errors of judgment or conduct. In looking into the affairs of men, we ſee innumerable inſtances of folly and imprudence accompanied with eminent talents and accompliſhments. So ſtrange a compound is man, that the ſame perſon may be both the wiſeſt and weakeſt being in exiſtence.

PARIS [*France*] March 4.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A DECREE paſſed for encreaſing the pay of the army. Each *private* is to receive, from the 1ſt of May next, an addition of 32 *deniers* to his preſent pay. Twelve *deniers* make a French *ſou*; this augmentation amounts therefore, to two *ſous* and an half and one-twentieth per man, per diem.

SATURDAY MARCH 6. A letter from Mr. NECKER on the ſtate of the Finances was read to the Aſſembly. The contents were far from being agreeable. In the firſt place, the Members had the mortification to find that the nation was in danger of loſing a Miniſter in whom the general confidence was placed; for he informed the Aſſembly that his health was ſo greatly impaired, that he muſt ſoon withdraw himſelf from the fatigue of public affairs, and go to *Bareges*, *Spa*, or ſome other place, to drink the waters. But that before he quitted his then exalted but painful ſituation, he wiſhed to ſpeak ſome comfort to the Aſſembly, by ſhewing that there was good ground for a hope that the finances of the country would again appear in a flouriſhing ſtate. But leſt the hopes of the nation ſhould be too ſanguine on this head, Mr. Necker informed the Aſſembly, that it was ſtill in a ſtate of diſtreſs and embarraſſment, which might become critical, if effectual reſources were not ſoon diſcovered.

According to his calculations, the Treaſury muſt receive an additional ſupply of upwards of Two Hundred Millions of Livres (or about 8,750,000l ſterling) to be enabled to make good all charges upon it to the end of the year 1790.

Mr NECKER obſerved, that if things could go on quietly, and without any violent ſhock, until the beginning of 1791, the State would be out of danger.

LONDON, March 22.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 14.

"We have juſt received advice from Bruſſels, that the propoſitions made by the new Sovereign of the Houſe of Auſtria for an accommodation with the Netherlands, has experienced the ſame fate with the letters from Comte COBENZEL,—ſaid propoſal having been rejected by the Congreſs, to which it was referred by the States of Brabant."

NEW-LONDON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, to the printers of this paper, March 1, 1790.

"It is with pleaſure I obſerve the rapid progreſs now making in manufactures in ſome of the States, which I have learnt chiefly from Mr. Cary's muſeum, but have not received ſo full an account of what is doing in New-England, as I could wiſh. Any information therefore which you may give me on this ſubject, will be acceptable. In particular, I beg to be informed what kind of oil your woolcombers mix with their wool. In the Weſt of England, a thick kind of olive-oil is uſed for that purpoſe; but the Society of Arts in London has publiſhed an account of edulcorating rancid train oil to ſuch a degree of purity as to render it fit for the woollen manufacture. If this, or any other fiſh oil, is uſed in New-England and is found to anſwer the purpoſe well, it will be of ſingular benefit to the country, becauſe the manufacture of wool, and the fiſhery will, in that caſe, aſſiſt and promote each other. But if this ſhould not be found fit for the purpoſe, ſome of the Southern States ſhould immediately begin the culture of the olive. Mr. Jefferſon ſays, in his notes on Virginia, that every thing hardier than the olive will thrive in that State, conſequently the olive itſelf muſt thrive in the two Southern States, as it does in the ſouthern parts of France.—When Mr. Adams reſided as ambaſſador in England, an account was publiſhed of Mr. Corte's new method of ſeparating the droſs from iron, by which he made pig or ballaſt iron, remarkably tough in a ſhort time. Mr. Adams, like a true patriot, ſent over the account to New-England, and it was publiſhed in Cary's muſeum. You will be pleaſed to inform me if any perſons, in the United States, have yet availed themſelves of ſo valuable a diſcovery. The iron in New-England, I am told, is very brittle, therefore Mr. Corte's method of expelling the droſs will be more neceſſary there than in Pennſylvania.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The people of America endured various and dreadful evils during the conteſt with Britain. They juſtly expected that they ſhould be rewarded by eſtabliſhing a free government—the people of Rhode-Iſland made great exertions in the war, yet at the end of it, what have they obtained? Is property ſafe? Is it a government by law or by men? Is liberty enjoyed there—and if enjoyed, by whom—by a part, or the whole? When Boſton a ſingle town was oppreſſed in 1774, all America aſſerted her cauſe. If right may be violated and liberty deſtroyed in a part of the country with impunity and without redreſs, in the courſe of time and events it may be deſtroyed every where.—The diſtreſſes of Newport and Providence are truly deplorable.

Rhode-Iſland is divided by parties. Thoſe who pay the duties are not the favorites of the government which impoſes them, neither is much confidence placed in the wiſe and juſt diſpoſal of the revenue; under ſuch real neceſſities, and with ſo many cauſes of provocation and complaint, it is not in human nature to pay the duties cheerfully. A government ſo looſely and capriciouſly adminiſtered will not be able to prevent frauds. With ruin before their eyes, the traders will be forced upon the practice of ſmuggling—the State is favorably ſituated for illicit trade—inſtead of paying duties to the national treaſury, the citizens of the United States will in fact pay duties to the ſupport of the government of Rhode-Iſland, for the people of the adjoining States are ſupplied with goods imported into that State. Frauds will multiply in proportion to the encreaſed rate of duties impoſed by Congreſs; becauſe the profit of ſmuggling will incite to practiſe them. It is rather ſhameful to remain tributary to that State. Their governor in his public letter to the Preſident laſt September, informed that they were taking meaſures to pay their part of the debt. Is it not time to aſk if they are ready?

The collection of the national revenue has been more popular in this country than it ever was in any other. This does ſome honor to the government but more to the people. It would be a great evil if this general approbation ſhould be converted into diſguſt; to neglect the State creditors would not gain their good will. But merely to do nothing for them is leſs exceptionable than to encroach upon the State funds, and to leave them without any proviſion. It would be abſolute injuſtice, and thoſe who would ſuffer or even apprehend loſs would feel it with impatience, and ſpare no induſtry to make others feel for them—ſo much diſcontent engendered by funding part of the debt and taking away the funds from the other; with ſo many active cauſes to extend and encreaſe it, will probably make the revenue the moſt precarious, and the collection the moſt turbulent, and generally obnoxious that ever was known. Between the two revenue ſyſtems, trade will be ground between the upper and nether mill-ſtone. What the political tendency of government ſcrambling againſt government for duties will be, it is not difficult to predict. But the extent of the evils and what the remedy will be and when it will come, cannot be foretold.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated April 28.

I underſtand the Preſident has been indiſpoſed lately—this is grievous intelligence, but ſuch as I expected to hear—it is extremely difficult for a perſon of the beſt conſtitution, and in the prime of life to preſerve a flow of health with ſuch an infinity of care and ſolicitude on their mind—but in life's advance—and when the conſtitution begins to feel the ſhocks ſhe early received in the public ſervice, if intenſe application to public buſineſs is ſuperadded at *this period*, the pillars of life will be undermined; and this I underſtand is the cauſe of the late indiſpoſition; for your city is undoubtedly one of the healthieſt ſituations in the United States, combining every advantage of climate, air and water.

A life ſo precious, ſhould be watched with the eyes of Argus; Health ſo important, ſhould be nurtured with the vigilance of Angels.—Conſtant exerciſe in the open air, and perpetually diverſifying the ſcene, are as neceſſary as the circulation of the vital fluid.—That habit of application muſt be broken thro—or the *Hope* of the weſtern world will fail.

I aſk pardon for a deviation from my proper line; but to the prayers of millions, the moſt active attention ſhould be added for the preſervation of a life, which every one *feels*, but no one can expreſs the importance of.

MARRIED]—At Portſmouth, (N. H.) by the Rev. Dr. Haven, TOBIAS LEAR, Eſq. Secretary to the Preſident of the United States; to Miſs POLLY LONG, daughter to the Hon. Pierce Long, Eſq. deceaſed.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Brig Friendſhip, Gardiner, Liverpool, 36 days.
——Harmony, Shackerly, St. Euſtatia.
——Swallow, ——, Dartmouth.
Schooner Patty, Lacy, Shelburne.
Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Iſland.

☞ *As this Gazette depends on its* Subſcription *more particularly than any other news paper—its patrons will realize that punctuality in payments is neceſſary to its exiſtence.—The receipts of the firſt year to this time have fallen ſhort* one third *of the actual expences of the publication—ſo that it remains to be determined whether a newſpaper can be ſupported in the United States, without* deluging *it with Advertiſements.——A large impreſſion from the commencement of the ſecond volume is ſtruck off, to accommodate thoſe ſubſcribers who may incline to take the paper from that period.*

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790.

A Morning School is opened,

by the Subſcriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptiſts burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, pleaſe to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant,

GAD ELY.

N. B. The *Young Ladies School* which has been kept at No. 219 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.

New-York, May 8, 1790.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA,

(Continued from our laſt.)

A 70 gun ſhip may lie before the town and at many of the wharves, which occupy the whole eaſt front of the city for near 2 miles, affording every veſſel an opportunity of unlading and lading without the expence of lighterage. Rafts of timber, plank, boards and ſtaves, with other articles upon them, can be brought down the Delaware from the county of Montgomery, in New-York, 200 miles above the city, by the courſe of the river. Some money was expended by the government and landholders in improving the navigation up towards the ſource, before the revolution, and there has been a ſurvey late begun, for the purpoſe of proceeding in the improvement of this and the other principal rivers of Pennſylvania, and for making communications by canals in the improved part, and by roads in the unimproved part of the State. The Pennſylvanians are much inclined to ſuch enterprizes, having found great benefit from them. on the completion of the preſent plan, the State will be as conveniently interſected by roads as any other of its ſize in the union, which will greatly facilitate the ſettlement of its new lands, A ſlight view of the map of Pennſylvania in the Hon. Mr. Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia, or the Rev. Mr. Morſe's Geography will ſhew how finely this State is watered by the Delaware and its branches, the Schuylkill, the Juniata, the Suſquehanna and its branches, the Ohio, Allegany, Younghiogeny, and Monongahela. The Patowmac and lake Erie alſo afford proſpects of conſiderable benefit from their navigation. Nature has done much for Pennſylvania in regard to inland water carriage, which is ſtrikingly exemplified by this fact, that although Philadelphia and lake Erie are diſtant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the State may be ſo improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine tenths. In the ſame way the navigation to Pittſburg, after due improvement, may be uſed inſtead of land carriage for the whole diſtance, except 23 miles.—By theſe routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles uſed on the weſtern waters muſt be tranſported, and that their furs, ſkins, ginſeng, hemp, flax, pot-aſh, and other valuable commodities may be brought to Philadelphia. The Hemp and oak timber for the Ruſſian navy is tranſported by inland navigation 1200 miles, and yet the hemp is ſhipped from that kingdom on lower terms than from any other part of the known world. Ruſſia, long ſince the ſettlement of Pennſylvania by civilized and enlightened people, was in a State of abſolute barbariſm, and deſtitute of theſe improvements. Much therefore is to be expected from the continued exertions of the prudent, induſtrious and ſenſible inhabitants of Pennſylvania, in the courſe of the preſent century.

A conſiderable part of the lands of this State remain for ſale by the public. They are uſually paid for in the funded public debts, which are at all times to be bought in the market. With all the charges upon them, to the completion of the title, they will coſt the purchaſer from one fifth to one third of a Mexican dollar per acre, according to the price of ſtock or the debts, and the lands he inclines to buy. The ready money is neceſſary in theſe caſes, becauſe the State does not ſell on credit. Purchaſes however can be always made, partly or wholly on credit, from private perſons, who take mortgages on the lands they ſell to emigrants, and indulge them with a very eaſy credit. In theſe caſes the price is higher of courſe. The Pennſylvanians having no diſputes with the Indians about boundaries, and all the lands within the State being purchaſed at a fair and open treaty, and there being ſome ſettlements weſtward of Pennſylvania on the new lands of Congreſs, we have little apprehenſions from the Indians any where, and in moſt of our new country there is no danger at all.

Good lands in the old counties of this State ſell generally at a certain ſum for a farm, including the buildings. This, before the war, was, in moſt of the thick ſettled counties within a ſmart day's ride of Philadelphia, from four pounds ten ſhillings ſterling, to thirty-ſix ſhillings per acre, according to the quality, unleſs in ſituations very near the city or ſome town, or in caſes of very valuable buildings, mills, taverns, or ſituations for country trade. In one or two counties, remarkable for the richneſs of the lands, they ſold higher, ſometimes conſiderably. Farms cannot now be ſold for as good prices or good payments as could then be obtained, owing to the quantity of new lands for ſale by this and ſeveral other States, and by Congreſs; and owing to ſeveral new and profitable uſes for money, that did not exiſt before the revolution. Some poor lands in the old counties ſell for ſtill lower prices.

The produce, manufactures and exports of Pennſylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, flour, midlings, ſhip-ſtuff, bran, ſhorts, ſhip-bread, white water biſcuit, rye, rye flour, Indian corn or maize, Indian meal, buckwheat, buckwheat meal, bar and pig iron, ſteel, nail rods, nails, iron hoops, rolled iron tire, gun-powder, cannon ball, iron cannon, muſquets, ſhips, boats, oars, handſpikes, maſts, ſpars, ſhip timber, ſhip blocks, cordage, ſquare timber, ſcantling, plank, board, ſtaves, heading, ſhingles, wooden hoops, tanners bark, corn-fans, coopers wares, bricks, coarſe earthen or potters ware, a very little ordinary ſtone ware, glue, parchment, ſhoes, boots, ſoal leather, upper leather, dreſſed deer and ſheep ſkins, and gloves and garments thereof, fine hats, many common, and a few coarſe; thread, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſiery, writing, wrapping, blotting, ſheathing and hanging paper, ſtationary, playing cards, paſteboards, books, wares of braſs, pewter, lead, tin-plate, copper, ſilver and gold, clocks and watches, muſical inſtruments, ſnuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, muſtard ſeed and muſtard, flaxſeed, flaxſeed oyl, flax, hemp, wool, wool and cotton cards, pickled beef, pork, ſhad, herrings, tongues and ſturgeon, hams and other bacon, tallow, hogs lard, butter, cheeſe, candles, ſoap, bees wax, loaf ſugar, pot and pearl aſhes, rum and other ſtrong waters, beer, porter, hops, winter and ſummer barley, oats, ſpelts, onions, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parſnips, red and white clover, timothy, and moſt European vegetables and graſſes, apples, peaches, plumbs, pears, apricots, grapes, both native and imported, and other European fruits, working and pleaſurable carriages, horſes, black cattle, ſheep, hogs, wood for cabinet makers, lime-ſtone, coal, free-ſtone and marble.

Some of theſe productions are fine, ſome indifferent; ſome of the manufactures are conſiderable, for a young country circumſtanced as this has been, ſome inconſiderable; but they are enumerated, to ſhow the general nature of the ſtate, and the various purſuits of the inhabitants. In addition to them we may mention, that a lead-mine and two or three ſalt-ſprings have been diſcovered in our new country, which will no doubt be worked, as ſoon as the demand for theſe articles to the weſtward increaſes. We ought alſo to notice our great foreſts for making pot and pearl aſhes. *(To be continued.)*

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.

Publiſhed by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is conſidered in Europe as the moſt authentic medium of Intelligence—and as ſuch circulates more extenſively than any other ſimilar publication.]

CONTINUED.

BRUSSELS, *January*, 4.

THE ſtates of Flanders, long ſince united by bonds of friendſhip and intereſt with the ſtates of Brabant, and animated by the ſame ſpirit for the preſervation of their rights and privileges, have thought that the only mode of attaining their Independence, and ſecuring their liberty, was by uniting themſelves with the province of Brabant, and concluding a treaty of offenſive and defenſive union, under this expreſs condition—that neither party ever enter into compromiſe with its former ſovereign, but by common agreement.

The ſtates of Flanders being further willing to teſtify their ſincere friendſhip towards the ſtates of Brabant, by the moſt unequivocal acts, agree to the propoſition made to them through the hands of M. Van Eupen, to charge this union into one common ſovereignty of the two ſtates, ſo that all the power and exerciſe of it may be centered in a Congreſs, which ſhall be compoſed by deputies named by thoſe parties, according to the article of organization to be agreed on hereafter, on true principles of ſtrict juſtice, and dictated for the common good. The intention of the contracting party is, that from henceforward the power of this ſovereign aſſembly ſhall be confined to the ſole object of common defence, to the power of making peace and war, the ſupport of a national militia, and the mainten ince of the neceſſary fortifications for the defence of the country, to contract alliances with foreign powers, and in ſhort to perform whatever regards the common intereſts of the two ſtates, as well as thoſe which may hereafter think fit to accede to this union.

The ſtates of Flanders flatter themſelves that the ſtates of Brabant will find in this declaration, a ſure guarantee for the loyal ſentiments they profeſs towards the ſtates of Flanders, and their zeal for the common cauſe; and they doubt not but that the ſtates of Brabant will ſhew a like diſpoſition towards them.

To this declaration the ſtates of Brabant have publiſhed an anſwer, aſſenting to the offer on nearly the ſame terms as the original.

The provinces of Malines, Tournay, Namur, Hainault, and all other provinces formerly belonging to Auſtria, have acceded to this act, and have promiſed the early arrival of their deputies at Bruſſels, to enter more fully into the views of the ſtates of Brabant and Flanders.

On the laſt day of the old year the ſtates of Brabant aſſembled at the hotel de Ville, where they mutually adminiſtered to each other an oath, religiouſly to preſerve the rights, privileges, and conſtitution of the country, in preſence of the ſovereign council of Brabant, who, in like manner took an oath from the hands of the ſtates, as repreſentatives of the people. A large concourſe of citizens attended to ſee this happy ceremony, and on that night there was a general illumination throughout the city.

POLAND, December 18.

PLAN OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Determines the rights of ſovereignty, which belong to the nation, particularly that of electing a King.

ART. II. All landholders ſhall have the right of giving their ſuffrages in the election of repreſentatives.

ART, III. Fixes the term of each diet to two years at the expiration of which they ſhall render an account of their conduct to their conſtituents.

ART. IV. Requires the unanimous vote of the diet in the formation of all fundamental laws, three-fourths of the votes for all political laws, two-thirds for taxes and impoſts, and the ſimple plurality of votes for all civil and criminal laws.

ART. V. A plurality of three-fourths of the votes of the diet, ſhall be neceſſary in all queſtions concerning foreign alliances and treaties of peace.

ART. VI. The preſervation of the laws, and the whole power of the executive government, ſhall reſt with the King and his Council the members of which ſhall be reſponſible to the diet for their conduct.

ART. VII. The tribunals of the diet ſhall preſerve their juriſdiction, but the limits of it ſhall be more ſtrictly defined.

ART. VIII. The conſtitution being eſtabliſhed on theſe principles, it ſhall be guaranteed that the confederate diet ſhall no longer exiſt, and that all laws againſt the principles of the above articles, ſhall be declared null and void.

Theſe articles, are to be referred for future conſideration.

PARIS, *December* 31.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry has been publiſhed, concerning the conſpiracies of the months of May, June, and July laſt, which is contained in ſixty octavo pages; it aſſerts, 1ſt, that there has been a conſpiracy againſt the liberty of the French nation, the national aſſembly, and the city of Paris in particular. Second, that this conſpiracy was a crime of treaſon againſt the nation, or againſt his majeſty. Third, that the keeper of the ſeals of Barentin, Count de Puyſegur, Marſhal Broglio, Baron Beſenval and Bertheir intendant of Paris, have been concerned in this conſpiracy, which they directed. Fourth, that nothing can exculpate the conſpirators in the eye of juſtice.

Dec. 28. The preſident announced to the national aſſembly, that the king had ſanctioned the *decrees reſpecting municipalities*, and that, which declares the *non Catholics* admiſſible to all civil and military employments. On Tueſday the twenty-ninth, in the evening, the deliberations on the offer of ſeveral Geneva citizen of 900,000 livres, as a proof of their attachment, was refuſed. Mr. Volney who ſpoke before on the ſubject on the twenty-fourth, explained his ſentiments again with more energy and fulneſs, maintaining "that this offer was made by the heads of a people, whoſe "ſervitude had been gauranteed by the miniſters of France in for-"mer treaties, and that a free nation could not accept, the ſhameful price of the ſlavery of another people." *This gift* ſays he, *is owing to a cauſe which ought to proſcribe it: It is a return for the protection, which we have granted the Ariſtocrats of Geneva: It is the exchange for a gauranty, which they wiſh to perpetuate, and which you will ſhortly perhaps be called upon to deſtroy.* Mr. Volneys ſpeech which was vigouruſly ſpported by Count Mirabeau, made a great impreſſion on the aſſembly, which not only ordered it to be printed together with the letters and memorials which he read to verify his aſſertion, but likewiſe unanimouſly decided (M. de Luſignan only excepted) "that the aſſembly would not accept the offer of "the Geneva contribution, and that the preſident ſhould communi-"cate this decree to the firſt miniſter of the finances."

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

John Smith & Peter Wendover,

SAIL-MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs in copartnerſhip in their line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail-Loft in Front Street, oppoſite VAN ZANDT's Wharf (near the Coffee-Houſe) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and lately by JOHN SMITH. Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favor them with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work done in the beſt manner, and on as ſhort notice as can be expected.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common gaol of Newark, in the county of Eſſex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for ſaid county, have appointed Tueſday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of ſaid Philip Denman, to meet at the Court houſe in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforeſaid, and ſhew cauſe to the judge of the ſaid Court if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged according to the act of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey in ſuch caſe made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

Moſes Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.

New-York, May 5, 1790.